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kept from being needlessly assailed—all these factors are too much neglected. It is generally admitted that the prevention of offences and the development of society is forwarded by reverence for law and order, and a wise use of fear and hope, reward and penalty. Now it is pre-eminently in the Gospel that we find these principles most authoritatively embodied and exemplified.

Prison Statistics of the United States for 1888. By ROLAND P. FALKNER, Ph. D. Philadelphia, 1889; pp. 34.

This brochure presents many interesting facts. There is a homogeneous convict population in our prisons. The county jails and houses of correction have a continual change in their population, owing to short sentences. The percentage of colored prisoners is much greater than that of the colored population. As to age, the prisoners are as a rule in the prime of life; the higher age classes are less represented than in the general population. The foreign element furnish a larger number than the native-born, but they stand relatively lower in the grave offences than in the less serious ones. The British-American element makes a bad showing; in Michigan, 38.14 per cent. of the foreign prison population; and in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont combined, 60.85 per cent. of it. The Germans have the same ratio in crime as the native-born. Interstate emigration is common, so that those born in other states are represented more strongly than in the population generally. The unmarried show relatively a large percentage, especially in the western states. Manufacturing, mechanical and mining occupations show a large percentage of crime. Those having no religion are large in number. The percentage of Catholics is quite high, caused mostly by nationality and economic condition. The Hebrews show a very small percentage relatively. Crimes against person have the largest percentage in Maine, Michigan, Nevada and Alabama. Why it should be so high in Connecticut, New Jersey and Southern Indiana, is not clear. In the South there is a large percentage of crime against the person.

Sur le fonctionnement du service des signalements anthropométriques, par A. BERTILLION. Archives de l'anthropologie criminelle. 1888. pp. 19.

This is a report addressed to the director of penitentiary administration in France. The repertory of anthropometrical descriptions commenced in January, 1883 had reached the number of 60,000 in November, 1887; and has brought about the detection of about 1,500 recidivists inscribed in the jail books under false names. The author describes the manner of obtaining uniformity in results, the classification of measurements and the distinctive characters of recidivists under a false name, giving some curious examples of detection. It seems to us that this is a direct step toward the detection and subsequent control of a most difficult class of criminals.

Physical Training of Youthful Criminals, by HAMILTON D. WEY, M. D. Reprint of a paper read before the National Prison Association at Boston, July 18, 1888. pp. 14.

Physical training and athleticism are to be sharply distinguished. Physical education should precede mental; it aids the slow and irregular movements of the criminal, gradually giving him better control of himself; the mind is quickened along with such training. Bathing and dietetics are adjuncts to physical training. Physical education should be carried on in a three-fold line: physical development, muscular amplification and structural enlargement. Let the physical man be trained to reach the highest attainable degree; the brain coincidentally will participate, and the mind will afford a basis for the principles of morality. The brochure is valuable in giving many practical details from the more advanced point of view of criminologists.